

EUV Workshop, Dublin 7-9 November 2011

The EUV Laser Program at the University of Bern

Bridging the Gap Between Tools & Applications

D. Bleiner,
J.E. Balmer, F. Staub, J. Fei, L. Masoudnia, M. Ruiz
Universität Bern, Institute for Applied Physics
Sidlerstrasse 5, CH-3012 Berne

Outline

- > **Gaps**
- > **Tool: The „BeAGLE“ Facility**
 - Update on Lasing Wavelength
 - Investigations on Conversion Efficiency
 - Upgrade of Repetition Rate
- > **Applications: Beamlines at BeAGLE**
 - Spectroscopy
 - Roadmap for Imaging
 - Roadmap for Coherent Diffraction
- > **Summary**

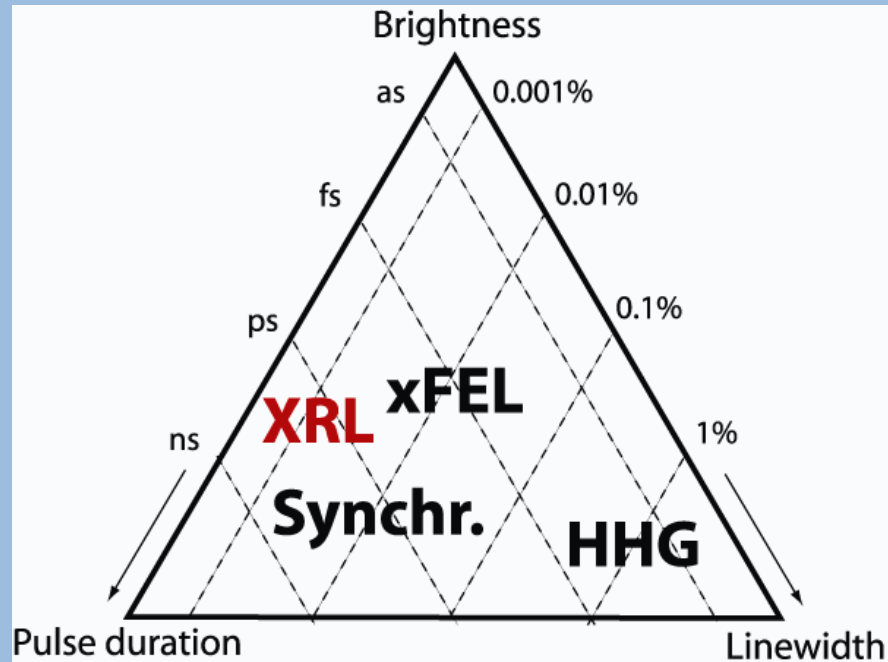
Gaps Yet to Bridge

- > **Beamlines Accessibility**
 - Beam-time policy bottlenecks research activity;
 - Proposal commitment: confidentiality & throughput concerns;
 - No mass production.

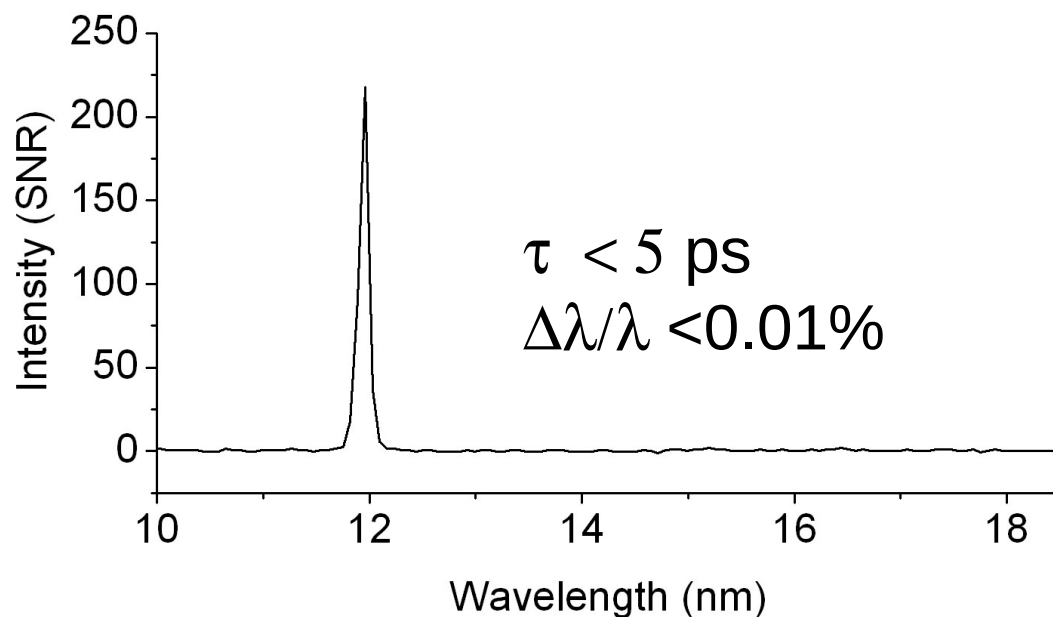
- > **Application Requirements**
 - Multiscale;
 - Time-resolution → *Pulse duration*;
 - Selectivity → *Linewidth*;
 - Process Efficiency → *Brightness*.

- > **Tool Cost-of-Ownership**

...Applications

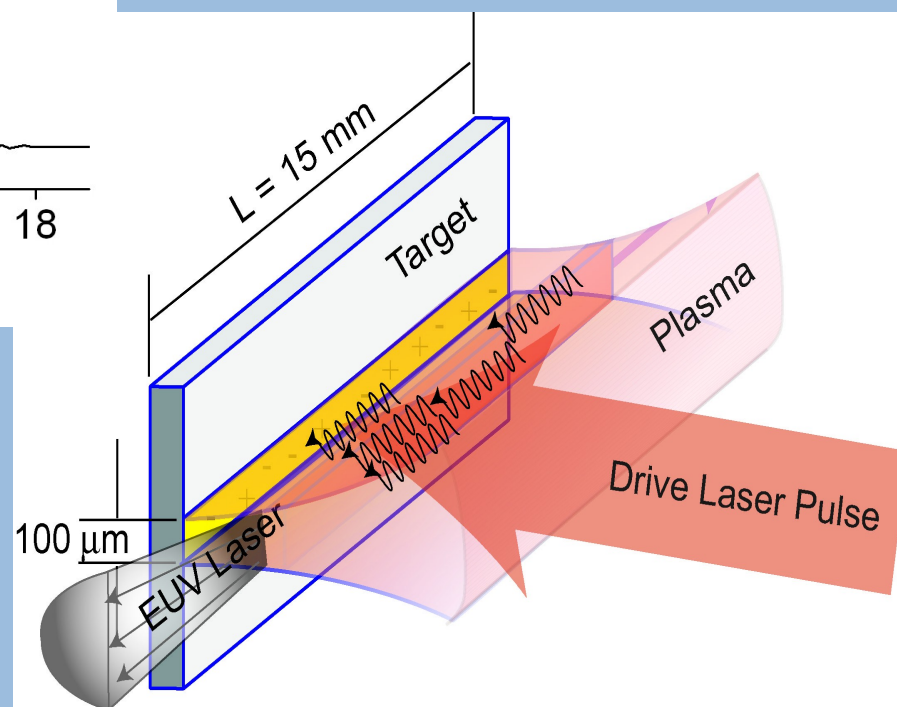


The Extreme Ultraviolet Coherent Source (aka “X-ray Laser”)



Sn planar target

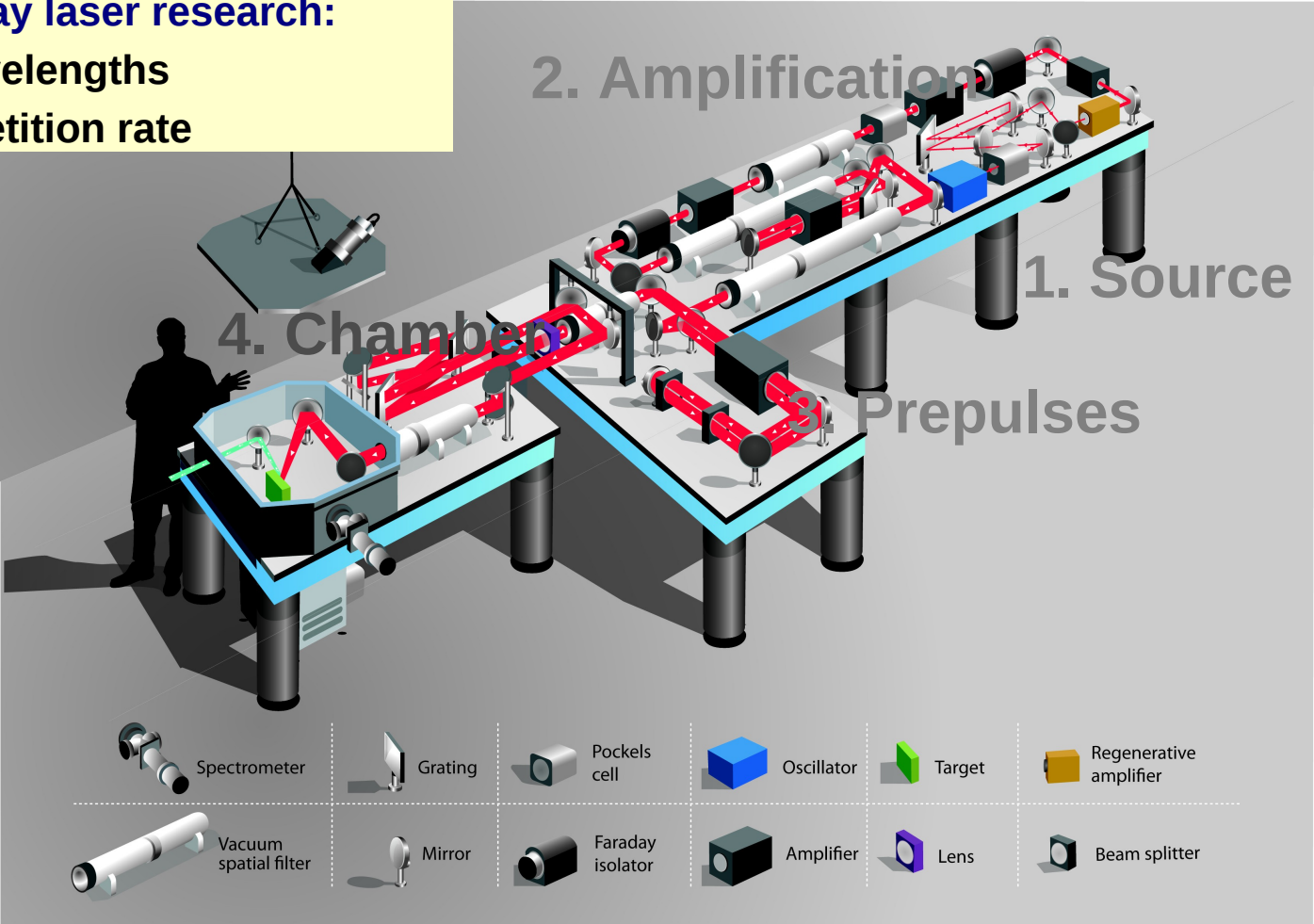
- > Lasing at $\lambda=11.97 \text{ nm}$
- > Energy up to 10 μJ
- > 2.5 mrad collimation
- > Full temporal coherence



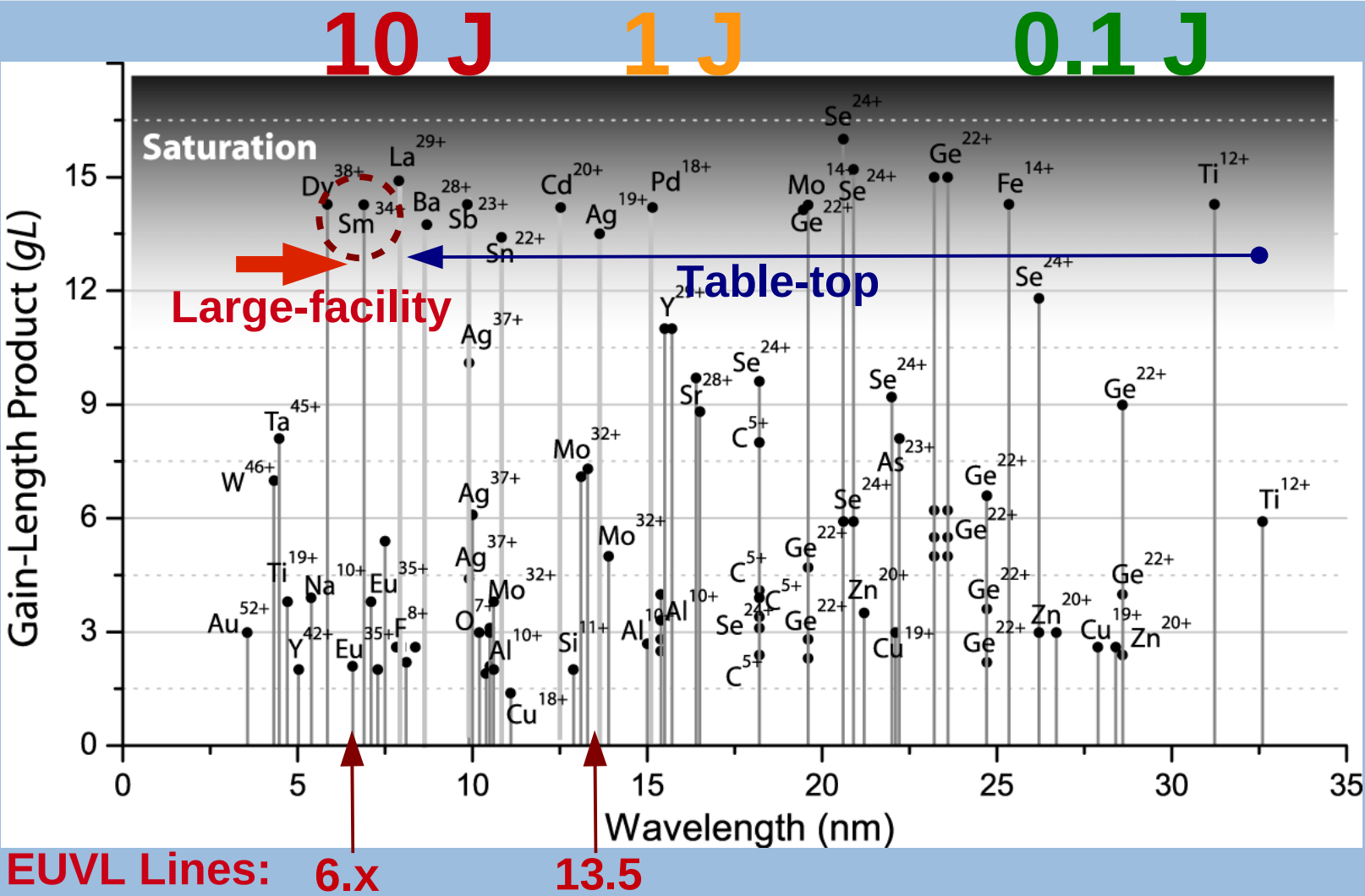
The “BeAGLE” Table-top Source

Bern Advanced Glass Laser for Experiments

- > **Aims of our X-ray laser research:**
- Shorter wavelengths
 - Higher repetition rate



Update on the Lasing Wavelength



Roadmap on Wavelength Downscaling

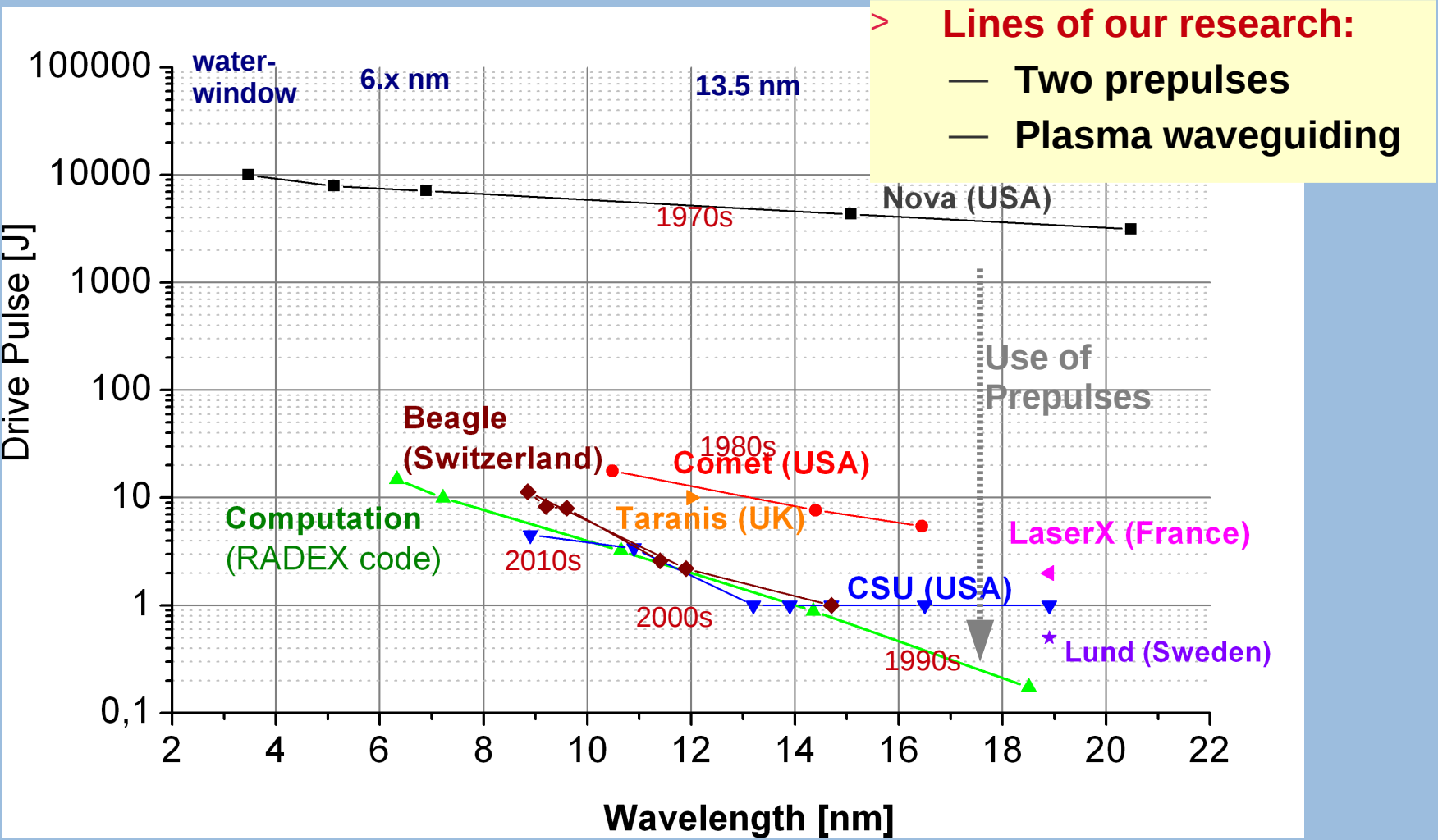
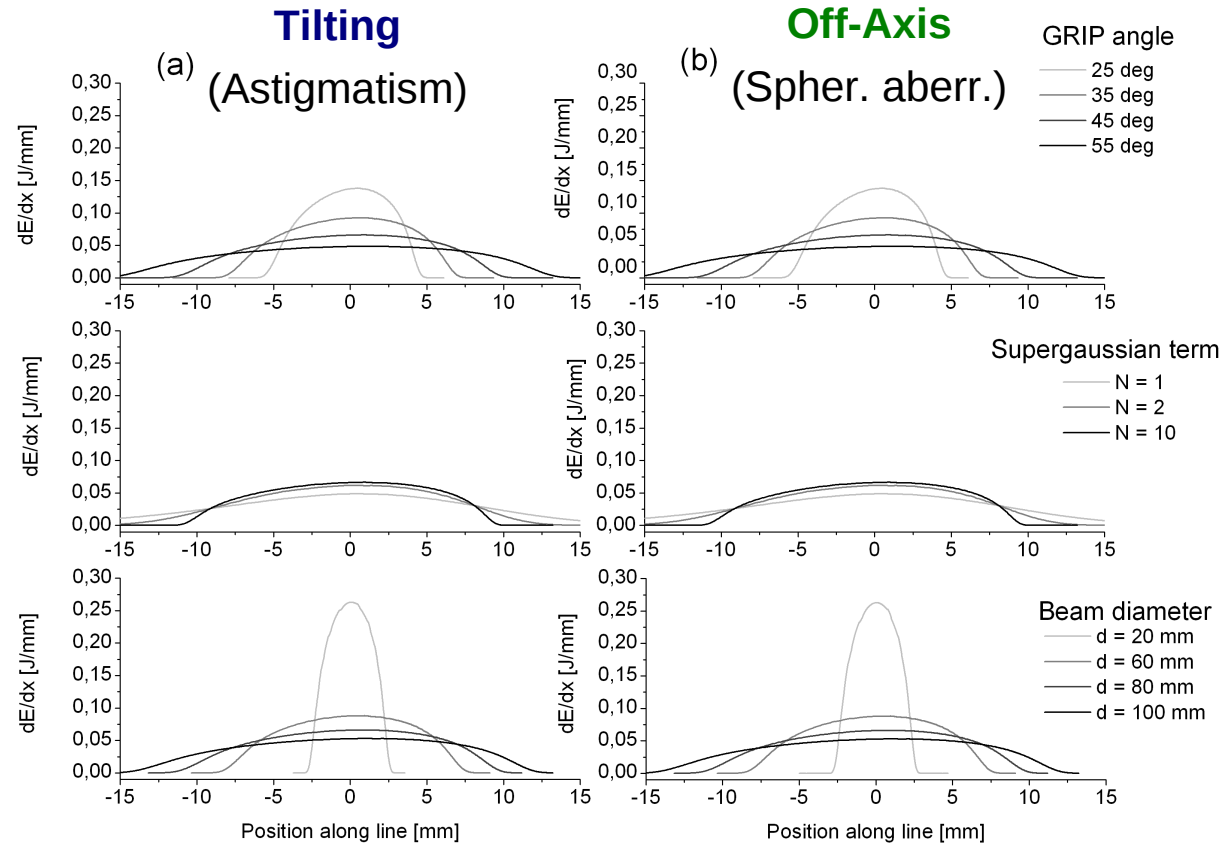
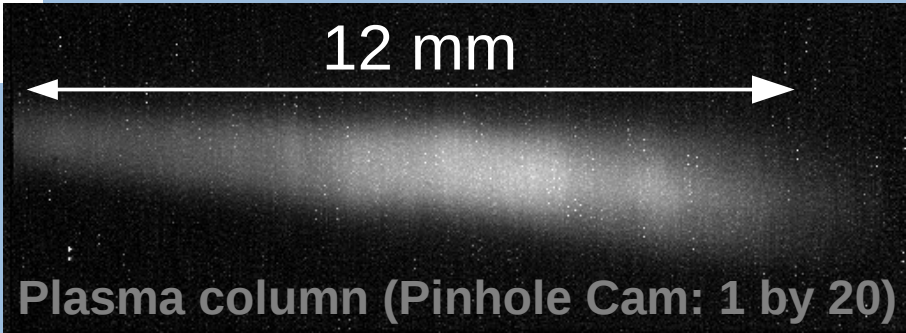
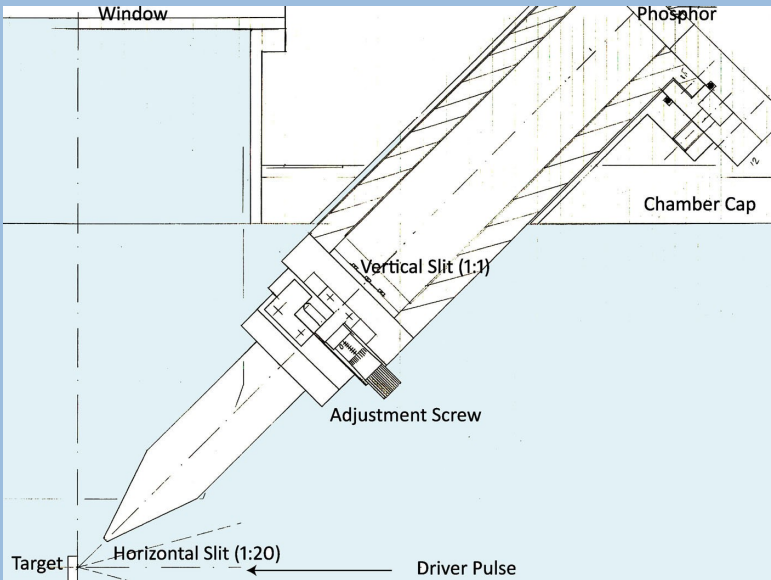
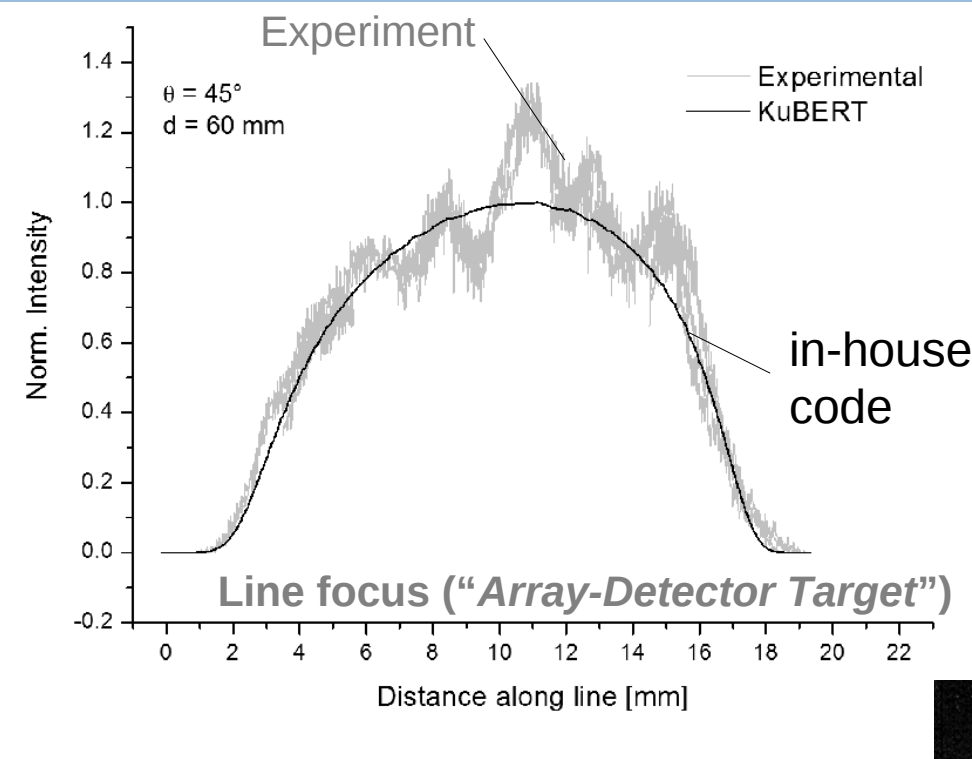


Diagram illustrating the geometry of an off-axis telescope. The diagram shows the chief ray path, the target, and the mirror surfaces. Key parameters shown are the tilt angle $i = 50^\circ$, the off-axis distance $i = 50^\circ$, and the radius of curvature (ROC) of the mirror surfaces, which is 1219.2. The diagram also shows the chief ray path, the target, and the mirror surfaces. The text "Tilting" and "Off-Axis" are present at the bottom of the diagram.



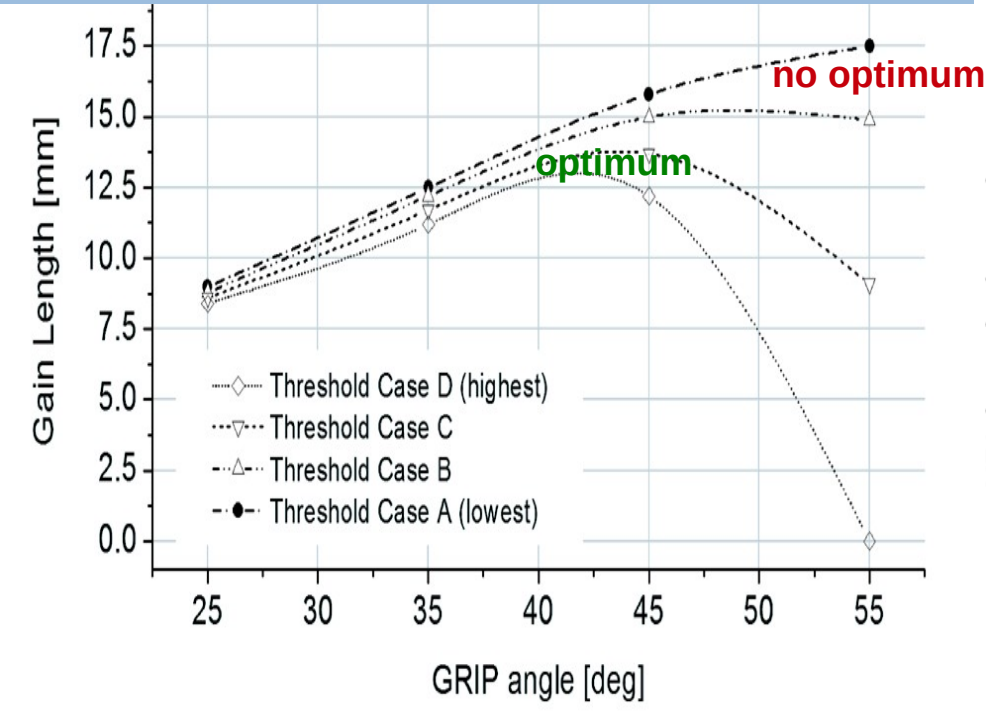
$$^{(a)} I(r) = I_o \exp[-2(r/r_o)^{2N}]$$

Benchmarking Our Code with Experiment

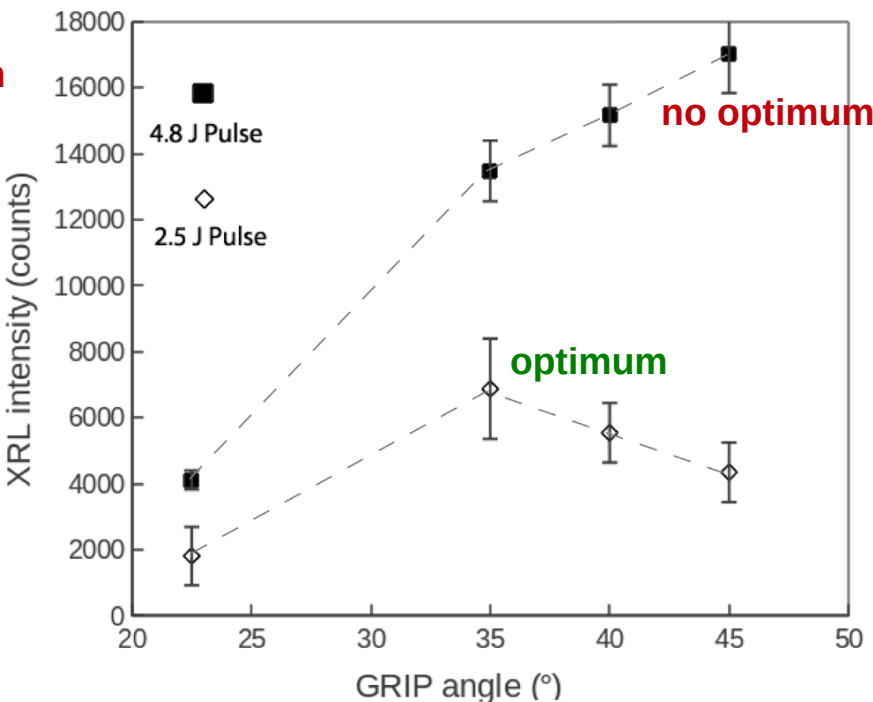


Benchmarking Our Code with Experiment

Computation



Experiment

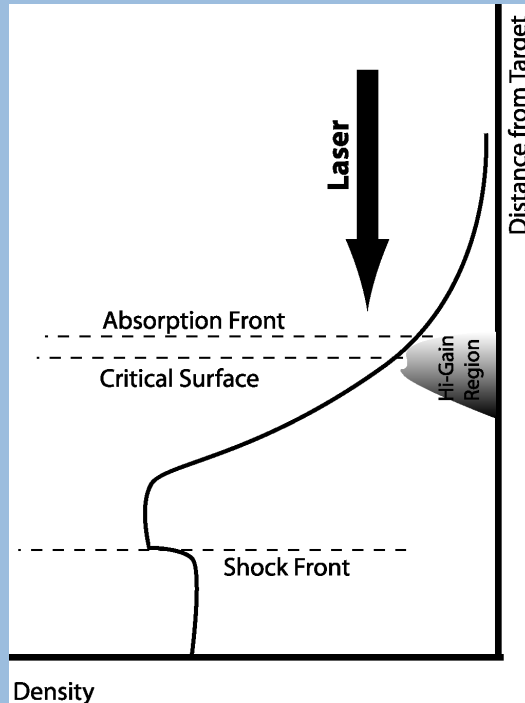


- Lasing threshold determines the occurrence of an optimum

Figure 10 is a line graph showing the relationship between Line Focus Length [mm] (X-axis, ranging from -15 to 15) and dE/dx [% mm⁻¹] (Y-axis, ranging from 0 to 100). The graph displays four curves representing different GRIP angles: GRIP 25° (lightest gray), GRIP 35° (medium gray), GRIP 45° (dark gray), and GRIP 55° (black). A shaded gray region indicates the 'Amplification Lengths' range. Key points are labeled: T (26.8%) at approximately -7.5 mm, P (34.7%) at approximately 0.5 mm, and L (29.7%) at approximately 7.5 mm. A legend on the right identifies the GRIP angles. A table on the left lists 'Critical Thresholds' D (36%), C (32%), B (28%), and A (25%).

Point	Line Focus Length [mm]	dE/dx [% mm ⁻¹]
T	-7.5	26.8
P	0.5	34.7
L	7.5	29.7

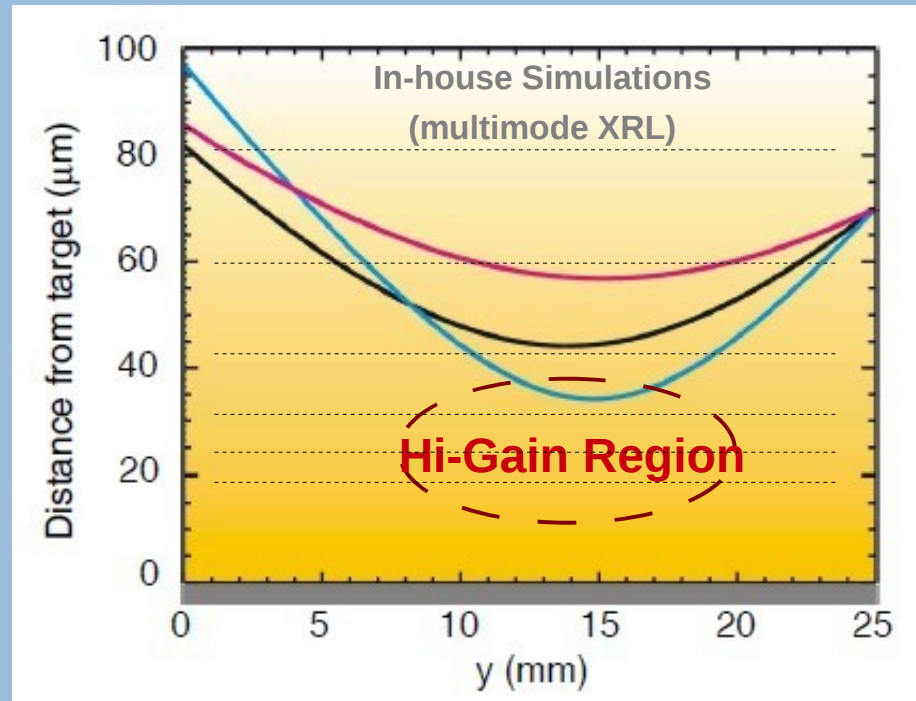
Refraction across the amplification length



Refractive Index

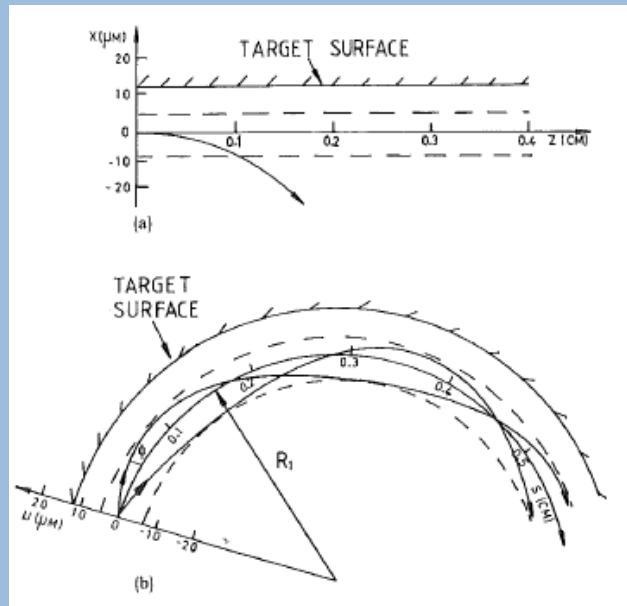
Density

$$n = (1 - \rho_e / \rho_{ec})^{0.5}$$



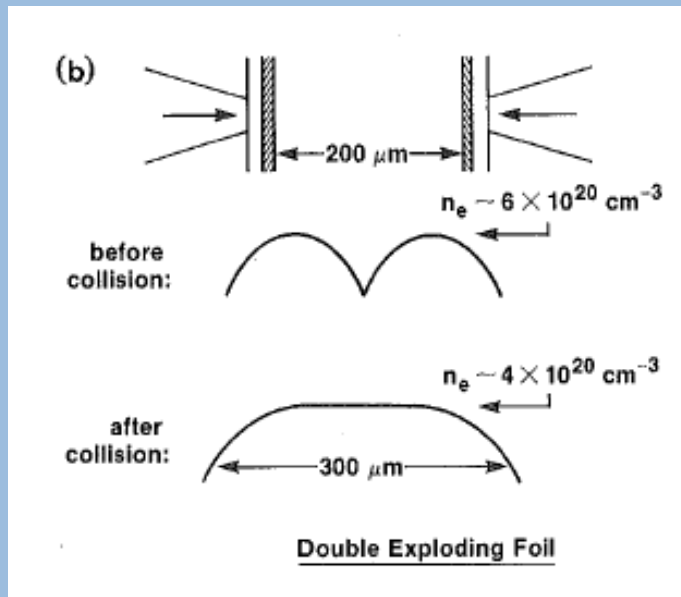
- > The refractive index decreases as density increases.
- > In a steep density gradient strong bending occurs away from hi-gain region.

Target Designs for Plasma Wave-guiding



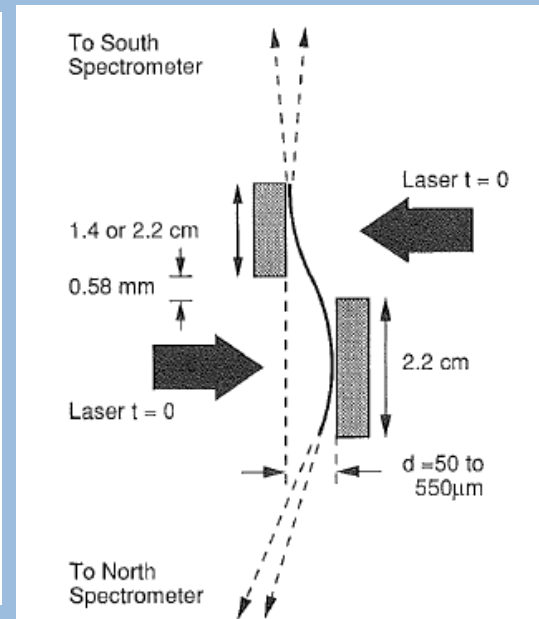
Lunney, Appl. Phys. Lett. 48, 891

Bent Slab
Curvature must match refraction in plasma



Boehly *et al.*, Appl. Phys. B 50, 165

Double Exploding Foil
Single-Shot Operation



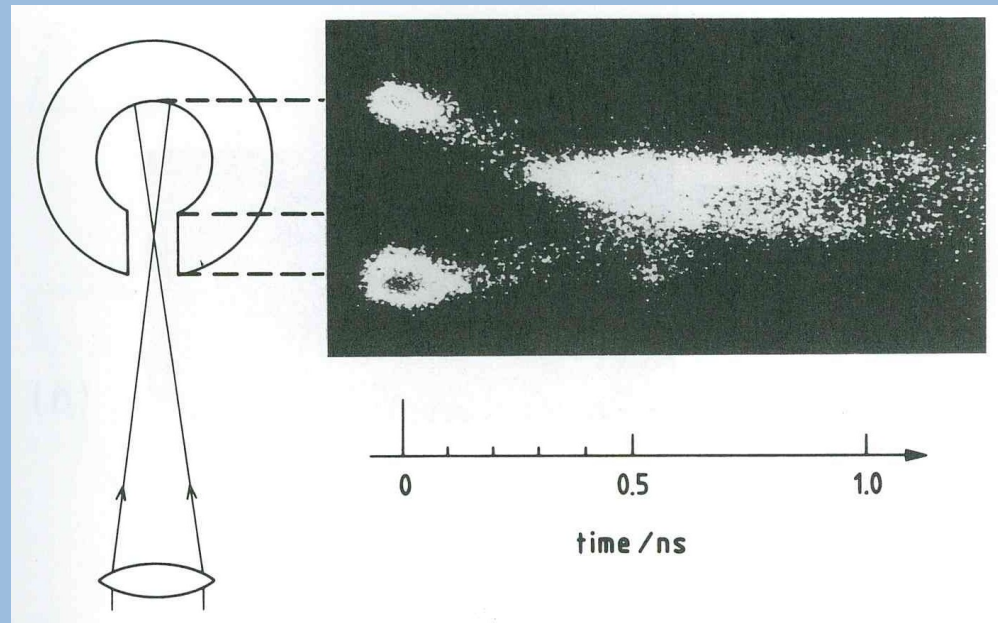
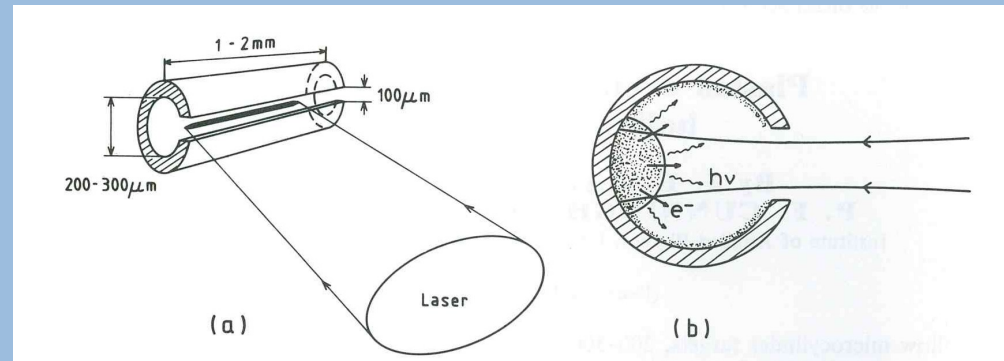
Lewis *et al.*, Opt. Comm. 91, 71

Juxtaposed slabs
Alignment must match refraction in plasma

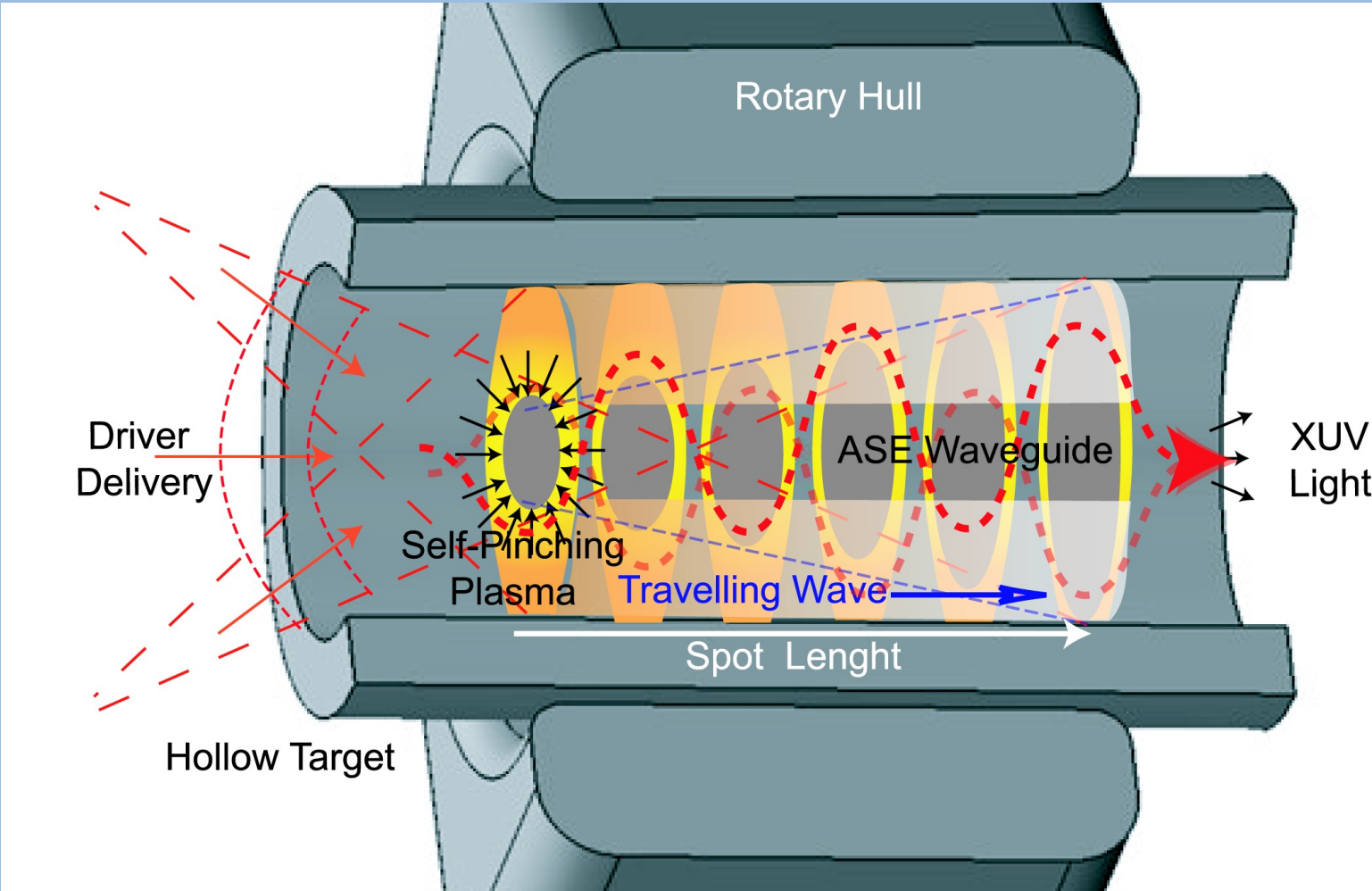
The Bern Waveguide Targets

> Benefits:

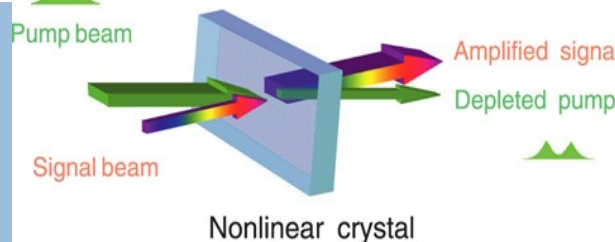
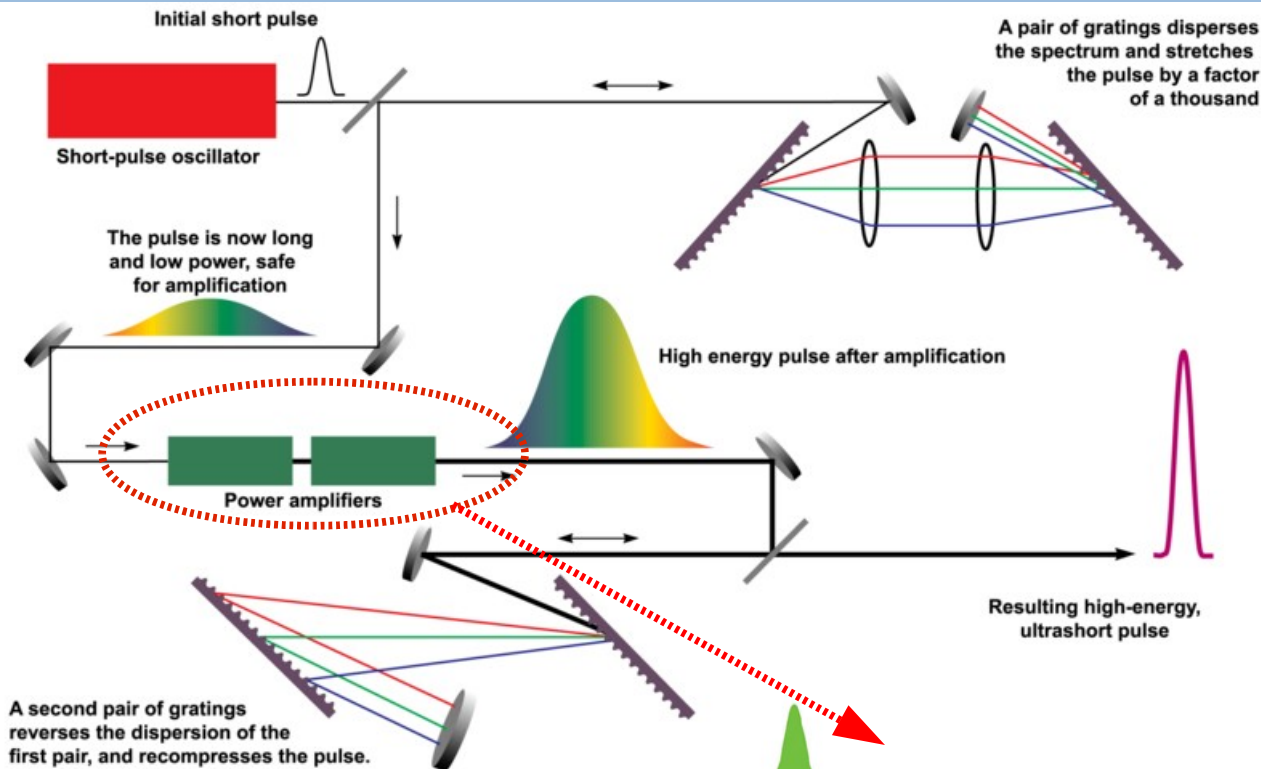
- Induce a concave refractive profile for wave-guiding the EUV beamlets.
- Plasma re-ignition to sustain hot gain zone lifetime
- Trapping driver beam to improve conversion efficiency.



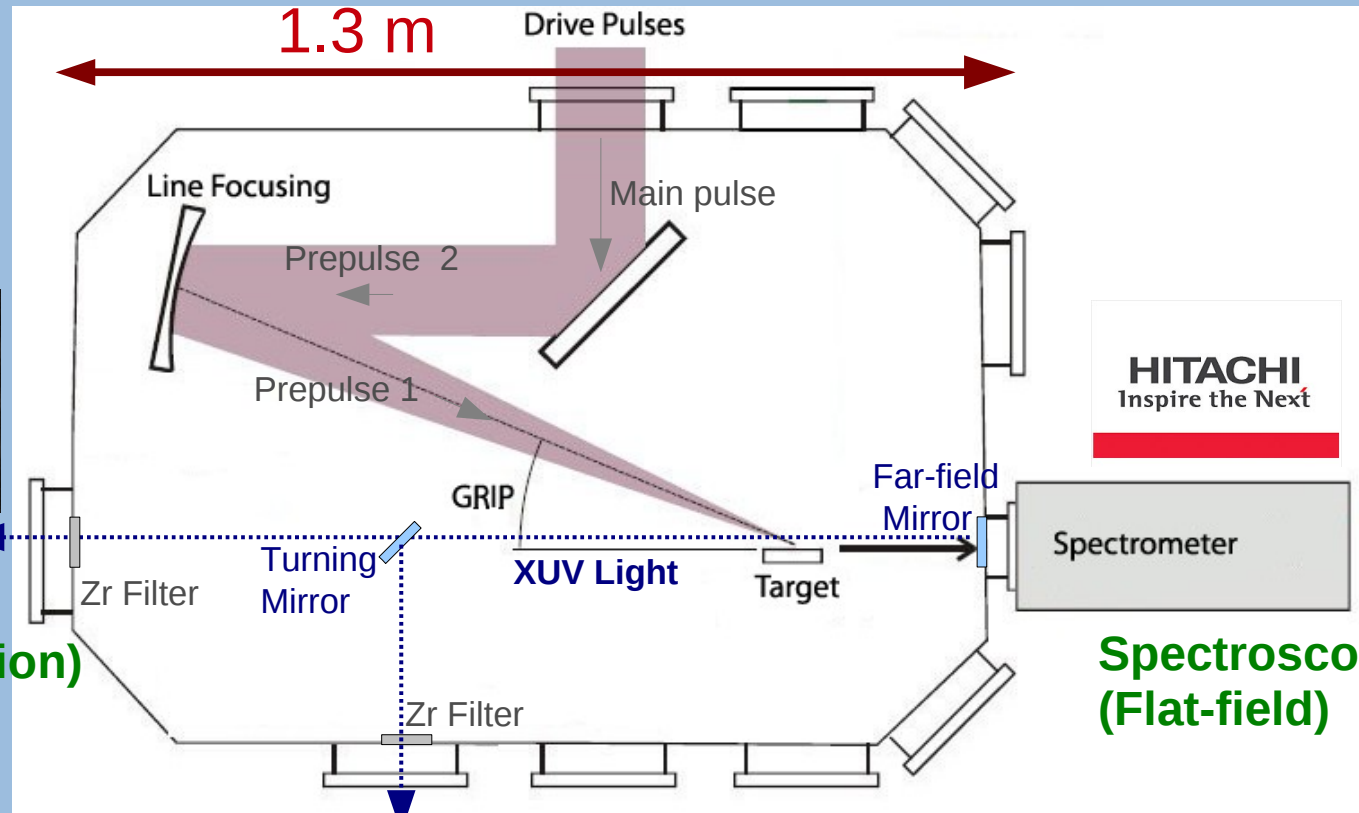
Plasma Wave-Guide: Target Design



Scaling-up the Repetition Rate



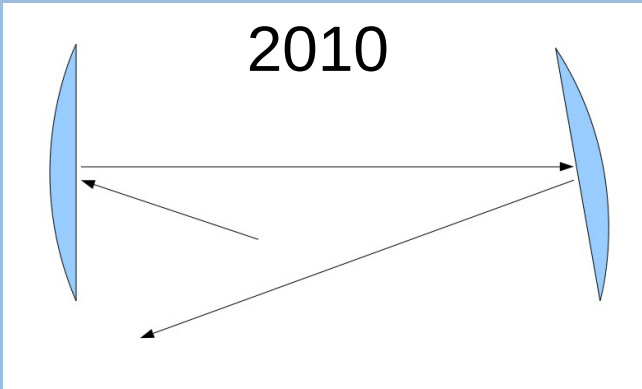
- > **Using Opt. Ampl.:**
 - Small $\Delta\lambda$
 - Heat is stored in the amplifiers
 - Limited rep. rate scalability
- > **Using OPA:**
 - Flexible $\Delta\lambda$
 - No heat generated
 - Scalability of rep. rate



Spectroscopy (Flat-field)

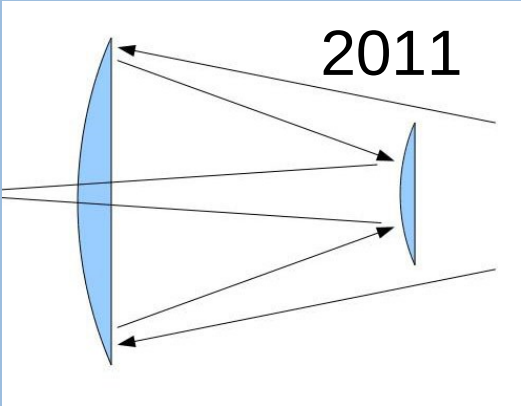
Diffraction (Transmission or Reflected, & Polarized Light)

Roadmap for Our Imaging Beamline



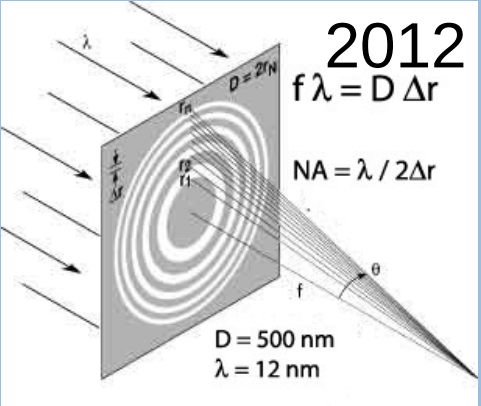
Two-concave Multilayers

- > High efficiency (25%)
- > Limited to 12x
- > Tilt-limited: Astigmatism, Coma



Schwarzschild Multilayers

- > Good efficiency (20%)
- > Designed for 30x
- > No Astigmatism or Coma

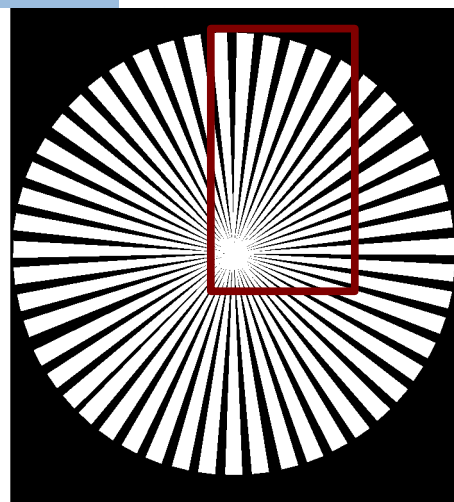
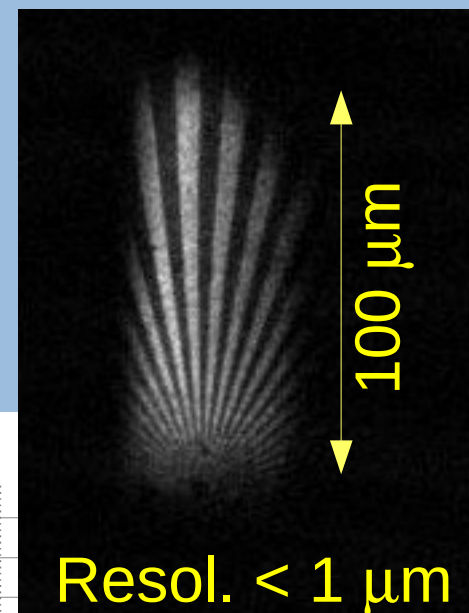


Fresnel Zone Plates

- > Poor effic. (<10% 1st ord.)
- > Available 11x—95x
- > Chromatic aberration: XRL has no chromatic dispers.



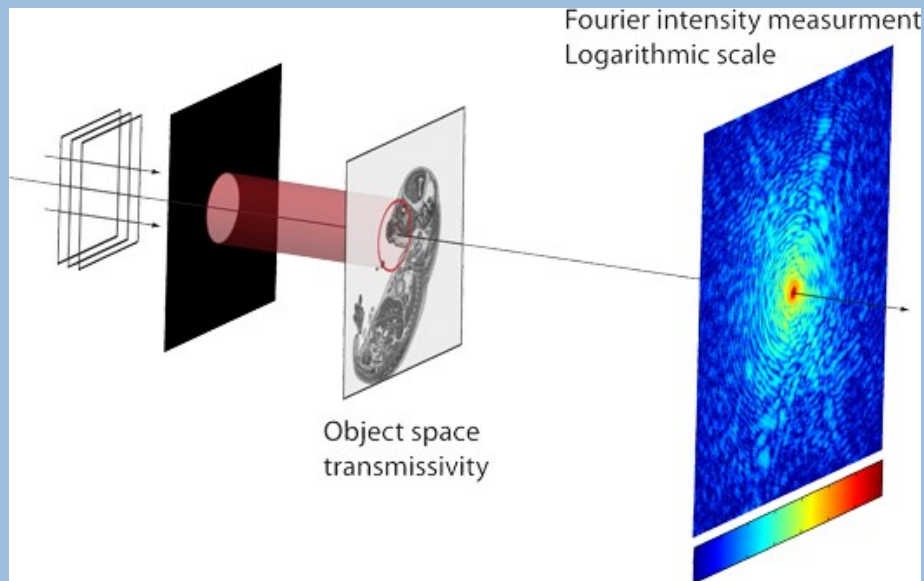
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/optcom

Si₃N₄

Roadmap for Our Diffraction Beamline

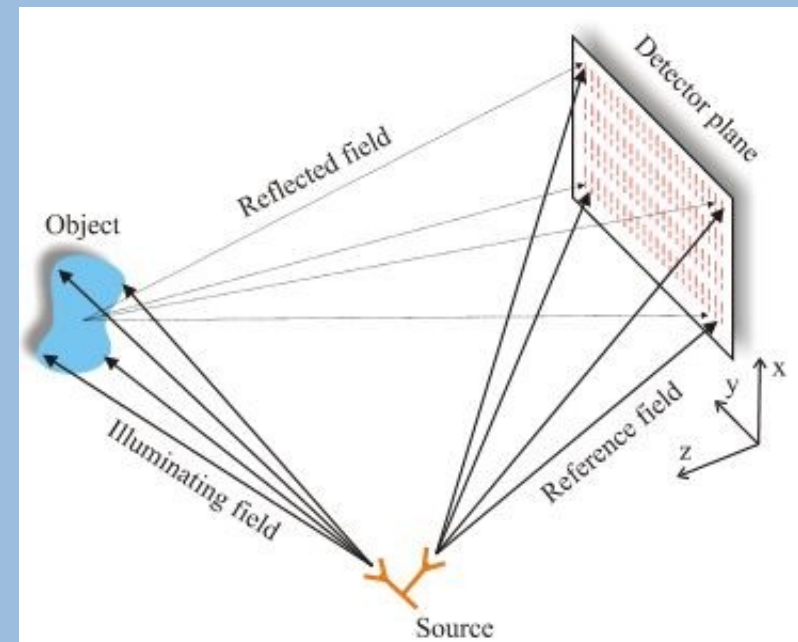
> Single Beam (2011/12)

— Inverse FFT



> Holography (2012/13)

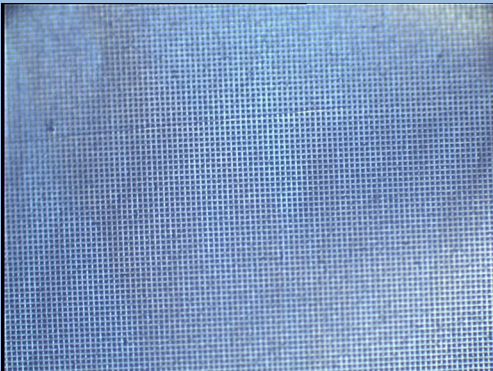
— Phase-Modulation



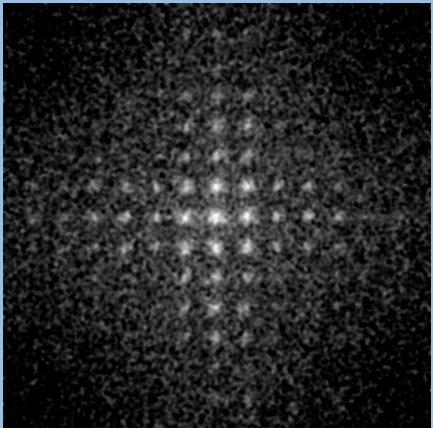
- ➔ Overcome the cost and aberrations of short-wavelength optics;
- ➔ Enhanced resolution at low nano-scale.

Test Diffraction Experiments (Fiducial Sample)

Optical Image 10x

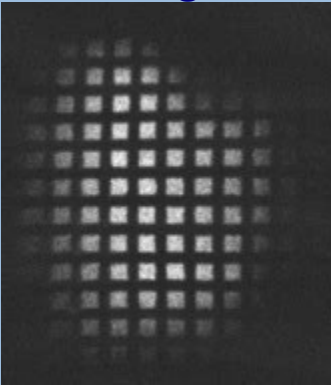


Diffraction Pattern



Pattern Processing

EUV Image 12x



Inverse FFT



← Compare →

Bridging the Gap Tools-Applications

Summary

- > **X-ray Laser meets the requirements for applications.**
- > **Source upgrade by means of:**
 - Optimized grazing-incidence prepulse delivery;
 - “Plasma waveguide” target design allows CE enhancement;
 - Optical parametric amplification allows to scale-up rep. rate;
- > **Table-top facility integration has led to:**
 - Spectroscopy beamline;
 - Imaging beamline (“*actinic mode*”) in transmission mode;
 - Diffraction beamline (“*lensless imaging*”) in transmission or reflective mode;
 - Additionally polarized EUV light capability.
- > **What's next?** Migrating Applications from Large-Scale Facility to the Lab.

Acknowledgements

- > **University of Bern co-workers:** Th. Feurer, P.F. Cunningham, U. Ellenberger, A. Glinz, M. Grunig, Ch. Imesch, P. Läderach, B. Locher, B. Soom, R. Weber, M. Binggeli,
- > **Swiss National Science Foundation**
- > **Holcim Stiftung Wissen**
- > **Rigaku Innovative Technology**

